



OUR MOTTO—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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FOURTE.

THE MONOPOLISTS' LIST.

How the monkey stinks in the nostrils of Heaven!
How the arrogant falsehood insults the wide earth!
To the fends in deep hell, for a moment 'tis given.
Mid their torment, to gibber in horrible mirth:
Oh, yes, 'tis a blessing that bread is so dear—
Yes, yes, 'tis a comfort that rent is so high:
Give the rich man his chariot, the poor man his shirt;
The savor, unstated, to be suffered to die.

Crawling, ye slaves! chaffer roots with the swine;
They are good enough, eh? for your undergarment maw!
Earth's treasures are skimmed, when your masters would dine.
While ye starve by their merciful, master-made laws:
Toll, sweat, and make bager their huge money-bags:
Serp, train up your daughters to batten their lust;
As they roll by in splendor, crouch, crouch in your rage:
As they loiter at the banquet, pay thrice for your crust!

Oh, God's earth is fair; and a glimpse you may catch,
As you peer o'er the wall of some neighboring park.
Of lawns, groves and paddocks—but lift not a latch,
Or be torn by the dogs at your footstep's track.

Sweet valley and glade, beauteous lake, stream and river,
Beside every tree in our evergreen alleys:
Ye have heard they are lovely, best glanced at their tower,
Save yoked like scorned beasts to unrecognition's toil.

Crawl on, ye vile slaves! not a sod is your own,
Of the soil where your fathers couched free as the air!
Not a bird dare ye shoot, where their footstep's have flown;
Not a fish dare you draw from the streams that were theirs:
With your sweat your land is to raise their 'scutcheon-sons' adorns,
And would you have your heart's blood, as your hearts they have given:
You have asked for free bread—they refuse it with scorn:
If you starve at their will, you deserve it, by heaven!

THE TARTAN PLAID.

Two Scotchmen met the other day,
Just as the Kirk was calling—
Fu are ye Jock?—Fu are ye Dave?
I'm in a mood for railing.

What right the folk has hereabout,
To wear our kilted diana ken,
As Jells and James now are dressed,
Rob Roy might claim them for his kin.

Or Roderick Dhu and Ither Chiefs,
Might have had followers and aid;
They seem to be so very loyal—
Look there! some wear Victoria.

It makes me mad to see our plaid,
Were they mixed a through their
By those, ye ken as well as me,
Had never a fit among the leather.

Hoolie ye, Jock! hear me a wee,
And clanna be in sic a passion,
But look around you, and you'll see
They're right the best—it is the fashion.

That German girl that's stotting by,
Has thrown aside the flaming red,
And looks as Scotch as you or I:
For now, you see, she wears the plaid.

That Irish girl now dressed in plaid,
That looks as strapping and as braw,
She has laid aside the green,
And donned a heart's awn.

Ye Yankee lass that's gone ahead,
See gaudy dressed in Tartan screen,
Nae doubt she's money a' level aigh,
Wi' glances o' her peckish een.

In short, dear Jock, ye man allow
It makes them 't' be b'lythe and pritty:
It makes the auld lock young again,
And even makes the drif seem wirtly.

But just as Jock was near convinced,
Comes boding by an anco figure,
All rigged wi' plaid front tap to tap—
Who turned her face—she was a nigger!

Jos.

THE STATE OF LAND IN IRELAND.—PRESENT ASPECT OF THE COUNTRY.

This is not the time to view Ireland in an easy chair. The awful and gloomy spectacle which that country at this moment exhibits, strongly resembles the picture which France presented on the eve of that sanguinary revolution which involved the throne, the Constitution, the altar, and the property of that country in one common and general ruin. Events are crowding upon events in Ireland, which threaten to shatter to pieces

the frame-work of society, and leave life and property not worth one day's purchase. War is waged against all power—revolt is proclaimed against all lawful authority—and the most brutal, sanguinary outrages are perpetrated in the open daylight. On the other hand, the country has all the appearance of a threatened siege—proclamations are issued—arms are collected—cartridges are made—tons of ammunition are imported—cannon is cast, drawn out, and pointed against the people—barricades are erected—every barrack and military outpost is loop-holed and strengthened. Such is the awful state of Ireland at this momentous crisis. All who are anxious for the happiness, the moral and physical improvements of the sister island must deplore the wretched inhuman policy which has reduced a nation, so blessed by nature, to such misery, wretchedness, and despair. Pitt declared that the object of the Union was to communicate to Ireland the skill, the industry, and capital, which have raised this country to such a pitch of opulence. Has the Union realized these golden dreams of the Minister? The hoarse murmur of the impending thunder that threatens to burst over Ireland's head, and the rapid wasting away of its population answer the question. According to a recent return, it appears that the increase of the population of Ireland from 1831 to 1841 was 557,702 less than it had been in the 10 years preceding. The increase in England, during the same 10 years, was 2,004,794, which was more than one-twentieth upon the population of 1831. Thus it appears that the increase in England has been in the ratio of nearly three to one as compared with Ireland. What has caused this unnatural disparity between the two countries? Much of the calamity under which Ireland groans arises from the unnatural destructive warfare that is carried on between landlord and tenant, which, substituting the subtleties of law for that line of right and wrong that should be observed between man and man, forces the tenant to look upon his landlord as his tyrant instead of his natural protector, and induces him to adopt every means to evade the payment of the rent that his landlord struggles to enforce. This anomalous relationship between landlord and tenant cannot be understood by their English brethren, whose relationships are cemented and strengthened by mutual kindness, confidence, and reciprocal advantage. In England the interests of landlord and tenant are combined, from a consciousness on the part of the latter that a liberal outlay in the permanent improvement of the soil will not fail to insure a corresponding generosity from the landlord, while the Irish proprietor has no other interest in the welfare of him who cultivates the soil beyond the gold that he can coin out of the tenant's skill and industry. In England each cottager holds his land by a safe and independent tenure; in Ireland many cottagers are tenants under one lease, and are jointly and severally responsible for the rent. Hence arise innumerable disputes about property, and its boundaries amongst the tenants, and frequently one tenant is seized upon for another, though the sufferer has paid his rent, and very often all the tenants are ejected from the holdings, should one of them prove a defaulter. In England the cottager or small farmer, although but a tenant-at-will, improves and cultivates his holding to the highest pitch, satisfied that both himself and children will remain in quiet possession, undisturbed by the whim, caprice, or avarice of the landlord. In Ireland no cottager or small farmer attempts, or would even dream to improve his holding, unless it be secured to him by a lease for fifty or one hundred years, well convinced that without such a protection he would have no guarantee that he would not be plundered of the advantages of his industry by a grasping landlord, or a grinding agent. Are not those instances of unparalleled injustice, cruelty and oppression more than calculated to drive the people into open rebellion against the laws which afford them no protection, and into acts of savage sanguinary revenge upon the oppressors and heartless tyrants who thus grind them to the dust? But these are not a tithe of the iron persecution to which the Irish people are subjected, and to which they will continue to be subjected, until there is a complete revision of the total system under which the tenure of land is at present regulated, and by which the labouring poor are, in the best parts of Ireland, daily and publicly perishing in the streets and highways, through want, disease, and infirmity, without any shelter for their heads, or any hope of the slightest alleviation of their calamities. This is a realization of the promise made by Pitt to the Irish, that the Union would admit them to an equal participation of all the rights and benefits of the Constitution. If class legislation to one of the blessings of this participation, the Irish enjoy it with a vengeance. It is to be hoped that the 'Landlord and Tenant Commission' will probe deep into the causes of these evils, and by prudent and skillful treatment pre-

vent their recurrence. If they do this they will acquire a title to the gratitude of the Irish nation, which no time or circumstance can ever destroy.

Mesmerism was known to the ancient Egyptians. An English traveller, writing from Egypt, says—"It appears to have been well understood by the Egyptian hierarchy, not only from some of the effects we find recorded, but in one of the chambers whose hieroglyphics are devoted to medical subjects, we find a priest in the very act of that Mesmerism which is pretended to have been discovered a few years ago. The patient is seated in a chair, while the operator describes the Mesmeric passes, and an attendant was behind to support the head when it is bowed in the mysterious sleep." The knowledge of Mesmerism, according to the same authority, passed from Egypt to Greece, and it was while in a state of clairvoyance, that the Pythonesse gave out those responses which had so prodigious an effect upon the old world. It was also known to the Romans.

Awful Situation.—A notorious tippler, (says the Boston Courier) in a town not forty miles from Boston, returned home last washing-day, with a jug of rum, and staggering into his wife's domain, mistook a tub of well warmed water for a settee, and suddenly settled himself into it, so that his surging sides leaped merrily about him—he being a free prisoner. In this predicament he called lustily for Nabby. His "good wife" seeing his deep interest in her affairs, seized the jug, danced around the philosopher, pouring its contents over his head—disregarding his prayerful look, outstretched arms, and beseeching appeal of "Nabby, save it! Save it Nabby!" to which she replied, "Go it, Joe—long life to your honor," &c.

Discovery of Early French Gold Coins.—At a meeting of the Numismatic Society, on Thursday evening, Lord Albert Conyngham in the chair, a paper by Mr. Akerman was read on some Merovingian and other gold coins, discovered in the parish of Croxall, Hants, near an ancient encampment, called "Caesar's Camp." With the coins were found some jewelled ornaments and a gold chain. The coins belonging to the first race of the French kings and their moneyers. Many are capable of being satisfactorily appropriated to a variety of towns, such as Quenovic, Marsal, &c.; others are evident imitations of Roman coins. Many are quite new to the numismatist, and among these are some remarkable ones having on one side a full-faced bearded head and a cross, and on the other the word "LVNXXVI," with a cross within a circle. It is well known that at the period of the Merovingian dynasty the coinage of England was in silver, but the coins in question seem to be an exception to the rule. Mr. Akerman remarked, that whatever may be their date, it will not be doubted that they are of English origin, and that their place of mintage was London. The fortunate possessor of the coins is Mr. C. E. Lefroy, of Evesham. [London Paper.]

Piracy in the East.—By the latest accounts received from Java, the expedition against the pirates, commanded by Capt. J. T. A. Coertzen, was to the south-east of Celebes, and had succeeded in destroying the retreats of the pirates in the islands of Tanah, Djampas, and Kalcetoe, near Selayar, with thirty large pirate vessels, taking 40 pieces of cannon. Some days afterwards, the *Hecla*, discovered a great number of pirate vessels in a bay of the islands to the south-east of Celebes, when on seeing the *Hecla*, immediately put to sea, and attempted to save themselves by flight. Being soon overtaken by the *Hecla* (a steamer), an engagement ensued in the Strait of Bonerate: the pirates, seeing they could not escape, prepared to make a desperate resistance, and waited for the steamer. The pirates on this occasion fought with a degree of intrepidity of which there are few examples.

One of their largest vessels, on board of which was the serang, or paglimas of the pirates, and which, is said to have had a crew of 180 men, fell into our hands, with thirty seven slaves, among whom were eight women, five children, and five of the pirates, one of whom was the serang, who, however, afterwards died of his wounds; the others lost their lives. Another vessel with about one hundred men, having been much damaged by our balls, turned to the shore, and a ground; the crew fled up the country.

These two vessels were well provided with guns. The largest had thirteen mounted, two of which were six pounders. The other pirate vessel had, favored by the approach of night and a high wind. We have to regret the loss of seven killed and twenty-six wounded. After the steamer fell in with the pirate vessels, and soon sunk one of them, the others retreated, and our people thought they were rid of them; when, after some debate, as it seems, having killed the women and thrown the bodies that were

on board into the sea, resolved to conquer or die, they came on in greater numbers than before, and notwithstanding the destructive fire opened upon them, they boarded the steamer, where a deplorable conflict ensued, which in all probability, considering the great superiority of the pirates, would have ended to the disadvantage of the steamer, so that the *Hecla* would have been captured and the crew carried into slavery or put to the sword, had not the captain, with extraordinary presence of mind, thought of using the fire-engine to pour boiling water on the pirates. They, being quite naked, burnt and scalded, with fearful cries sought for safety or flight; so that the captain, who had not been able to use either his guns or his small fire arms, had now the opportunity of completing by his fire the destruction of the flying pirates and their vessels, are convinced that, if they had unhappily taken his majesty's steamer, they would have obtained a degree of power which might have had the most fatal consequences for coasting vessels and merchantmen.—[Dutch paper.]

The true History of the Outbreaks in Wales.—The Times reporter, in speaking of the Special Commission appointed to inquire into the grievances affecting the people of Wales, thus describes the cause that led to the recent disturbances. He says:—"On Thursday, Mr. Edwards, of Scallyham, and a large body of his tenantry, waited on the Commissioners, and stated their complaints and opinions. Generally they complained strongly against the increase in tithes since the Tithe Commutation Act, and against the tolls on lime and culm. The true source of the disturbances is to be found in the poverty of the people. The labourers are suffering through the operation of the New Poor Law Bill the most abject poverty; the farmers are wretchedly poor in consequence of the high rents—they pay rents only payable in a season of artificially high prices. I was informed today that the average rental of land between here and Fishguard—the bleak wilderness of Pembrokeshire—the land of bogs and quagmires, of gorse bushes where there is not a 11 per acre—land, from appearance, not worth a rent of 5s. I was yesterday over many fields of grass land, when every step I took sunk up to the ankles, down went the grass, and up started the mud and water. I asked, 'Why did not the tenants drain the land—this was wretched farming!' The answer invariably was, 'Drauld! they can hardly get bread and cheese, without burying their money in drains, and the landlords will do nothing!' The system of rents of farming, and of payment of labourers here appears to me to be generally this: from vying with each other and living beyond their incomes the petty squirearchy of 1400 or 1500 a year (and it is very few of them that have more) gradually get mortgages on their estates; they, therefore, cannot afford to be liberal landlords. They employ agents to collect their rents—why? to avoid being pestered by the complaints of their tenants, and to be enabled to extract from them the utmost farthing without being brought into personal contact with them. The onus is then thrown on the agent; it is the agent's fault. The agent gets paid a per centage on the amount of rents he obtains for his trouble. It is, therefore, his interest obviously to get as much rent as he can. When the tenants, therefore, complain that they are over-rented, a deaf ear is always turned to them—the agent's per centage is in jeopardy, and I have known instances when the agent has refused to make a reduction in the rents, even when the landlord has expressed his willingness to make it. Then comes the tenant's turn. The farm is undrained; the hedges are down; the land is over-cropped.—Why? He cannot afford to pay for labour sufficient properly to cultivate his farm, and he gets out of the land all he can before he is ruined. In his turn he becomes an oppressor. He pays his labourers inadequately, and then in steps the New Poor Law to his aid to compel the labourers to submit to it; in fact, to enable the farmer to pay a higher rent by grinding the faces of the poor. By a calculating cruelty, I never heard of before, I am told that able-bodied men are here paid 6d. per day (5s. 3s. per week) and their food, which is considered to be an equivalent to 10d. a day, the usual wages in this county (Cardigan) and in most parts of Carmarthen, the labourer is necessarily so badly fed, that he cannot get through his work. In fact, that he does as little as he is paid for. He is, therefore, doctored in order to get a fair amount of work of him, and the price of the food is subtracted from his wages, his wife and family being left to live, or rather to starve, on the balance paid to him. They have not to work, what becomes of them is immaterial, and the labourer's wife and four or five children may subsist as they best can, and clothe themselves on the pittance of 3s. a week. If the labourer grumbles at this state of his family, his master will give him no more, nor will any of the farmers here. If he say

he will not sell his strength and the best of his days for such a sum, he has 'the workhouse test' before him. Gravel, and stonebreaking, and imprisonment, and separation from his family are his alternative. By the grinding oppression of this law, he is, therefore, compelled to accept a rate of wages one degree above starvation, in order that his master may be enabled to pay a higher rent, and his landlord to live beyond his means. At length this oppression reaches a pitch which is unendurable, and the people rebel against it, and turn their fury against the most prominent exactions. This is the true history of the outbreaks in Wales."

A bad woman told her husband that he was related to the devil. Only by marriage said he.

Extraordinary Occurrence.—(From a Barbadoes paper.)—On the 29th of August, the Brig Rowena was lying in Lagunayra Roads, the weather perfectly calm. I discovered the vessel moving about among the shipping. I could not conceive what could be the matter. I gave orders to hoave in and see if the anchor was gone, but it was not; but, to my surprise, I found a tremendous monster entangled fast to the buoy-rope, and moving the anchor slowly along the bottom. I then had the fish towed on shore. It was of a flatish shape, something like a devil fish, but very curious shape, being wider than it was long, and having two tusks, one each side of the mouth, and a very small tail in proportion to the fish, and exactly like a bat's tail. The tail can be seen on board the brig Rowena. The dimensions of the fish were as follows:—Length from end of the tail to end of the tusks, 18 feet; from wing to wing, 20 feet; the mouth, 4 feet wide; and its weight 3,502 lbs.—[C. S. Dill.]

Hungerford Suspension Bridge.—It is intended to open this bridge in May next. The abutments on either side of the Thames, and the pier on the Hungerford side, are completed. The pier on the Lambeth side is expected to be finished by Christmas. The length from pier to pier will be 800 feet, the entire length of the bridge from the abutments on the Hungerford side to the opposite will be 1,400 feet. Its breadth in the 'clear' will be about 14 feet, and its height from the water level to the foot way 28 feet. The height of each pier, from its basement to its top, will be nearly 100 feet. The links that compose the supporting chains are made of malleable iron, 700 tons of which will be necessary for the construction of the bridge. The property required for approaches has cost £13,000, and a contract has been made for the completion of the bridge at a cost of £80,000. The total cost (including expenses incidental to the progress of the works, the Act of Parliament, &c.) will be £103,000. The proprietors calculate that a net annual income of £8,000 will be derived from tolls, being at the rate of 8 per cent. on the capital. 10,000 persons must cross the bridge daily to yield this sum. The adulteration of guano is said to be carried on in this country to a dangerous and unwarrantable extent; one amongst the numerous methods by which the efficacy of this valuable manure is materially impaired is the admixture of stone, ground into fine powder.

It is said that a retailer of eggs, in one of the markets in Liverpool, turns over about £20,000 per annum in that article alone.

AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE, FOR DECEMBER.

This popular magazine is kept up with great spirit; the present number is particularly rich. "Modern Chivalry" (concluded) is excellent. "My Fellow-Traveler's Adventure" is also finished in this number, it is really a very thrilling tale, and we cannot help giving an extract from this piece. It may be as well to explain, that this story was told upon the top of a coach; the extract commences when two travellers from France had just passed safely through the great forest of Ardennes, on their way to some town beyond it:—

"As soon as we were once more on the high-road, I could not help exclaiming, 'Well Pierre, here we are, you see, safe and sound, and not eaten up, as I supposed we should have been. We are out of danger now, I presume.' I am not so sure of that, sir, was the reply of my companion; 'we may yet have difficulties to encounter.'"

I ridiculed the idea, laughed at him for his folly, and putting spurs to my gallant grey, desired him to follow me. I had not canted above a mile after leaving the forest, when at a turn of the road, I came suddenly on a 'cabaret', or road side inn, as you call it in this country. It might have been even termed an 'auberge', for it gave promise of more comfort than the ordinary dream-shops which are to be found in every cross road in France. We had been on horseback for some hours, and I was not a little

pleased at the opportunity which presented itself of rest and refreshment.

As Pierre and myself rode up to the door of this rural hotel, he examined attentively the superscription, and exclaimed, 'C'est drôle! the landlord is, or rather was, an old 'camarade' of mine at Metz; many years ago—there cannot be two 'Maxime Bourbons', in this part of the country.'

We were in the act of dismounting, when a barefooted archer beckoned us to ride round into the stable-yard by a side gate. We did so; and having directed Pierre to look after the horses, I was on the point of making my way to the front of the house, when my attention was attracted by a female figure, of no ordinary mould, on a side balcony, which ran round this portion of the premises, and from which a staircase, or rather steps, communicated with the yard below close to the spot where I was standing.

There was something so 'distinguee' in her face, the outlines of which were the most perfect it was possible to conceive—an expression I cannot describe—but it was irresistibly winning. And to these advantages, so rare in one moving in so humble a sphere, were superadded a grace and a *tournure* absolutely enchanting. In short I was *perdu*—*enamouré* at the first glance. To my surprise she shrunk from me, and repulsed me in so determined a manner, and, at the same time, so dignified a manner, that, for the moment, I was thrown off my guard. Recovering my surprise, I renewed the attack, but the tone and manner were so decided, and the bearing of this singularly beautiful girl so lofty, firm, yet respectful, that I was annoyed with myself for having been such a fool. There was something of prudery, or even of anger, in her demeanour, for she appeared to regard me with sorrow and a mixture of pity. In short, her behaviour puzzled me not a little. Smiling under the rebuff I believe I said unto her, rather waspish 'ly, 'Why do you repulse me? I dare say I am not the first young fellow who has fallen in love with your pretty face; and perhaps I have done no more than others who have frequented this house.'

What is the matter with you? You look unhappy. She turned her eyes from me, with a look I shall never forget to my latest breath, and exclaimed, 'I am unhappy—wretched—miserable—and so would you be also, if you knew the doom that awaited you.'

And pray what is that? I asked incredulously, for I thought she was trifling with me.

Only, she replied, 'that you have not three hours to live—by that time you will be a corpse. I know not by what secret impulse it is that makes me say this to you, but I cannot resist forewarning you of your inevitable fate. Escape is hopeless; and you will meet with the same end as the other victims who have entered this room.'

'This is some idle fiction, you have conjured up,' I replied, to deter me from making love to you; perhaps there is some lover in the case, and you wish to frighten me by this improbable story.

I call God to witness that I speak nothing but the painful truth, she rejoined. But stop—you shall know all.

Having said this, she went to the door, and from thence into the passage, to listen if any one were within hearing.

Having ascertained that all was safe, she returned, and, closing the door after her, came up to me, and continued her appalling communication.

She looked at me with tears in her eyes, and then pointing to the floor said, look at this sand—did you ever see sand in a *salle-a-manger*? and that too on a first floor. Alas! what scenes of blood have been enacted here! You have ordered dinner—which is being prepared below—a few minutes before it is ready, you will see three officers, in the uniform of the Imperial guard ride into the courtyard—they will call loudly for the landlord—order dinner, champagne, and other luxuries. You will then be waited upon by the landlord himself, who will then announce the arrival of his distinguished guests, and request on such an emergency, that you will permit them to dine in this room with you; for although he has dinner sufficient for five persons at one table, yet if it were divided, it would not suffice for three and two in separate apartments—you must comply; for a refusal would only accelerate your doom; by complying, you will gain time, and God grant you may devise some plan, with your servant, for frustrating the schemes of these blood-thirsty wretches!

I was thunderstruck, as you may suppose, and could hardly believe my senses. I desired this lovely girl to send my servant up to me as soon as she could without exciting suspicion. This she did, and I repeated to Pierre every word she said to me. He was incredulous for a long time, but on my dwelling on every particular, he became more attentive, although he could hardly believe that his old acquaintance of Metz, who was the landlord, could have himself to such sanguinary plots. 'At all events,' he said,

And, *Whereas*, Inflammatory Resolutions, emanating and issuing from a public meeting called and held in our town, would be attributed to and deemed expressive of the sentiments of a majority of the citizens of said town; Therefore

Resolved, That we at this time deem it inexpedient to hold meetings under such titles, and pass inflammatory resolutions for the express purpose of exciting and keeping up an excitement in the

...of one against another class of our own citizens. ...
...the editor of the "New-York Herald," is of the same opinion as ourselves in regard to Joseph Smith, his intelligence, influence, &c. And we verily believe that if he and others would only speak out what they believe, that their opinion would be, that, he would make a better president than either Van Buren, Clay, or any other man.

VERY IMPORTANT AND CURIOUS FROM THE MORMON EMPIRE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

We received on Thursday some very curious and important intelligence from Nauvoo—the capital of the new Mormon Empire—which is rapidly rising in the West. It appears that the Mormons are preparing to regulate matters so as to control the presidential question in the ensuing election. We present extracts from their "holy papers," as they call it, "The Times and Seasons." The first extract gives us an account of the general progress of their affairs in the West; and a very flattering account it appears to be, indicating that their religion—their temples—their agriculture—their politics—and their morals, are all on the high road to improvement. But the most significant of all, is the curious correspondence between General Joe Smith, the great Prophet, and John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.

It will be perceived from this correspondence that Joe Smith and his whole empire have taken ground not only against Mr. Van Buren in the next election, but also against John C. Calhoun, and that in Joe's letter he applies to the back of the latter, the Mormon lash without any stint. It is the most curious and unique correspondence on a political or religious subject, which we ever recollect to have read, and proves very conclusively that Joe knows very well what he is about—a devilish sight better than either Parson Potts or Doctor Wainwright.

We understand from other accounts that the Mormons are indeed making rapid progress in every point of view—that their "holy city" is filling up fast by emigrants from England—that money is increasing among them—industry increasing—population rapidly increasing. They have already, we believe, a military force of nearly two thousand strong, armed and equipped according to law, and commanded by their own military officers. Heretofore, Joe Smith and his disciples have principally distinguished themselves as religious innovators—the propagators of a "new revelation," as they call it, designed to swallow up all the other religions and sects that agitate the country. But it will be seen, from the intelligence that we give our readers to-day, that Joe Smith has gone a little beyond this, and has taken the field as a political agitator, determined to wield political influence and political votes for the purpose of advancing the temporal interest and prosperity of the empire. This presents a very singular case in politics. It is very well known that the Mormons are numerous enough in the State of Illinois to control the character of its vote. If they control the vote of that State, they will succeed in a great measure, in controlling the vote of the whole western country, for it will be a very close vote at best. It therefore will be seen, that this insignificant body of men, ragged, in the great of the next Presidency, control the destinies of all the candidates.

The Mormons have now declared their unequivocal hostility to Martin Van Buren and Calhoun; but so far as we have been able to learn, they have been silent with regard to Mr. Clay. It is probable that they may go for him—but this is not certain. At all events, their interference at this important crisis, presents a very singular state of things with regard to the next Presidency. It really would appear as if Mr. Clay, by all these indirect coming indirectly into the ranks of his allies, would be our next President. We have already seen that "Fourierism," with all its pantheism, and the "Grand Industrial Army" to boot—is at his back—that the "transcendentalism of the East" is with him—and now we have "Mormonism" apparently fast travelling to him, after proclaiming its hostility to the democratic leaders. We very well recollect that the great political wave, which carried General Jackson first into the Presidency in 1828, presented a similar state of things. All the times—Owenism, Fanny Wrightism—and Communism—all the isms in fact, then in the country, united against Mr. Adams, and declared in favor of General Jackson. He was accordingly elected. Mr. Clay is as fortunate, it appears, as to have attracted a similar combination of friendly isms. All those doctrines, and others and isms, which have no definite character, no definite destiny, and no definite moral principle, appear to be nothing but to find somebody to which they can adhere, and by whose aid they think they may be able to carry out their projects of revolution and change. In the eyes of all Mr. Clay presents, it seems, the strongest attraction.

With these remarks, we give the following extracts from the Mormon Journal as being the most curious and important we have seen, and probable leading to no slight degree to develop the result of the next Presidency, as well as the result of the new revelation of Joe Smith.

For the Neighbor.
Mr. Editor:—I shall soon be in want of a considerable amount of brick. I take the liberty to say, through your paper, to the Brick Makers of Nauvoo, give me your proposals for HALF A MILLION OF BRICK, to be furnished at the kiln or kilns, the present season; stating the time of delivery; the whole or part may be taken at one contract. The quality, whether pressed or unpressed, and the difference in price; whether the clay has been aired and frosted; and what proportion of broken brick will be included in the count. Terms, cash on delivery; time, price, and quality setting. Address, through the Neighbor. A BUILDER.

THE NAUVOO LITERARY LYCEUM.
The following is a statement of the question for discussion at the next regular meeting (25th inst., Tuesday, 5 o'clock P. M., precisely) of the Nauvoo Literary Lyceum:—
[The claims and qualifications of MARTIN VAN BUREN, for the Presidency, as good as those of HENRY CLAY.]
PARTIES INTERESTED.
Affirmative. J. H. HUNT, JR., P. T. BROWN, C. L. HARRIS, Esq., W. PECK, L. O. LITTLEFIELD.
Negative. J. H. HUNT, JR., P. T. BROWN, C. L. HARRIS, Esq., W. PECK, L. O. LITTLEFIELD.

THE EXILE'S RETURN.
Oh, my own native country, again I behold thee,
Once more do I hail thee fair "Queen of the West."
Again in the arms of my fancy I fold thee,
And call thee Ma Vourraen—the Isle of the blest.

Deep, deep ate the feelings reflection can we,
The visions of childhood now throng to my view,
The hopes in despair that long since were forsaken,
I feel are renewed far more vivid and true.

But yet, oh my country, how changed do I find thee,
The voice of affection no more shall I hear,
No heart that I loved now remains to remind me,
That "Friendship" one shed for the Exile's "a tear."
No more do the scenes, which in youth so delighted,
Retain the fond charm which before they possessed;
The love which was mine may long since have been blighted,
With griefs yet unknown, as my soul is oppressed.

Alas! my sad heart overflows with emotion,
For time hath not chilled the affection I bore,
And for Erin thy sons own a lasting devotion,
When next thee they love thee, when absent adore.

Sweet lake of the Ocean, a charm became around thee,
Springing seeds in thy valleys belovedly abode,
Where nature smiles glad as when early she found thee,
An Emerald bright from the hands of her God.
With pride then returning, my country I claim thee,
For where could I find such warm hearts as in thee,
Thy sons and thy daughters, exulting may name thee
"First flower of the Earth, and first gem of the Sea."

...this respect, it differs from, and surpasses most other benevolent inventions for the same humane object.
We may venture to assert that had such a rowing-buoy as the above accompanied the Pegasus, the immense sacrifice of life then made would have been prevented, and many of the now fatherless children would have rejoiced to find their parents' life spared to them by this inestimable invention.

With an honorable self-denying spirit (savior-like), and worthy of imitation, Commander Beadon, after accomplishing his project, at an expense of £100 to himself, threw the invention open to the public, without any trammels, or patent, so that any one is at liberty to manufacture from his model deposited at the Museum of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, London.

We sincerely trust that something will at once be done by every company interested in taking passengers by sea, especially our numerous steamboats; and as ten pounds is ample to construct a working life-buoy upon Beadon's scheme, surely the proprietors and directors of our navigation steamboat companies will be greatly to blame, should they not be provided with such a useful method in future of guarding against such a awful calamity as the loss of life upon the coast, under circumstances of shipwreck.

DESCRIPTION.
The drawing shows a man seated upon a moveable life-buoy, in the act of returning to a ship to leeward. It is a metal tube 8 feet long by 12 inches in its greatest diameter, and is tapered towards its after end so as to permit it to pass freely through the water. It is conical at each end, in which are eyebolts, for the double purpose of attaching a rope to tow it by, and to steady it when suspended at the stern by passing over guide rods fixed therein. The keel (a portion of which is seen) is 10 or 12 inches deep. The buoy is quite safe from filling with water, it being divided into compartments or cases; these cases or drums are water tight, and distinct from each other as well as from the outer cylinder, but are made to fit it nicely, whereby it is much strengthened and supported on the inside against any external blow or pressure. A saddle is formed in it, in which the man sits, quite secure from being washed off, his feet resting on man-ropes. On each side is attached a framework or wing with stop hinges, secured by bolts passing into circular pieces of wood, fitting the cylinder. On the under side of these wings are fixed semicylindrical buoys, which terminate in semiconical extremities. These wings hang down when the buoy is suspended across a taffrail, but form outriggers when in the water, thus giving it stability. The light sail is moveable on an axle, and so arranged that it lies parallel with the buoy when hung up to the ship, and assumes an upright position when in the water; by this contrivance, there is not more available space occupied than by the buoy now used. It is fired and let go in the usual way, and is propelled by two oars attached with universal joints at the end, eight feet long, and fixed to a moveable pin, suffering it to have a horizontal and vertical motion, but securing it from loss. It may also be propelled by two paddles fixed in a similar way.

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday the 12th inst.
Nathaniel H. Turner, 39yrs; inflammation of brain.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

DEATHS—For the week ending Monday the 19th inst.
Mahaly Ann Morris, 31y 2m; bilious colic.
Robert Hicks, 74y; old age.
Eliphas Marsh, 53y; lung fever.

DIED—On the 14th inst., Mary Isabella Hales, daughter of Stephen Jr. and Evelina Hales.
—In this city, of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Gray, aged six months, two weeks, formerly of Salem, Mass.
W. D. HUNTINGTON, Sexton.

State of Illinois, ss.
Hancock county, ss.
In the Circuit Court, to May Term, A. D. 1844.
William H. Tinsley, Plaintiff.
vs.
Thomas J. Hunter, Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Thomas J. Hunter that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 18th day of November, A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said William H. Tinsley, against the estate of the said Thomas J. Hunter, for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, directed to the sheriff of said county of Hancock, which writ has been returned by the said sheriff into the said clerk's office, levied upon the following described property, to wit: Lots No. 5 and 6, in block No. one, in the town of Pontiac; also one frame building on lot No. 3, in block No. one; also a quantity of brick in the kiln, supposed to be about forty thousand; also a quantity of lumber, supposed to be about four thousand feet, and a quantity of lime in the kiln, about one hundred bushels; also levied on William Smith, Heskiah Spillman, and N. M. Henthorn as garnishees. Now unless you, the said Thomas J. Hunter, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be rendered against you in favor of the said William H. Tinsley, and the

said property so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.
J. B. HACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By E. D. HEAD, Deputy.
Bachman & Skinner, for plaintiff.
February 14, 1844. no43-4w.

State of Illinois, ss.
Hancock county, ss.
In the Hancock county Circuit Court Illinois, to the May Term, A. D. 1844.
William Nesbitt, Complainant.
vs.
Lydia Nesbitt, Defendant.

In Chancery. Bill for Divorce.
The complainant's solicitor having filed affidavit that the defendant, Lydia Nesbitt, is a non resident of this State; notice is hereby given to the said Lydia Nesbitt that a suit in Chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of William Nesbitt, against the said Lydia Nesbitt, that a subpoena has been issued therein returnable on the first day of the next term of said court to be holden at the Court house in Carthage on the third Monday in the month of May A. D. 1844, and that unless the said Lydia Nesbitt shall appear on the return day to said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill the same will be taken as confessed against her and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. HACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
Geo. P. Stiles, Sol. for Complainant.
February 15, 1844. no43-4w.

State of Illinois, ss.
Hancock county, ss.
In the Hancock county Circuit Court, Ill., to the May Term, A. D. 1844.
Alfred Brown, Complainant.
vs.
Hester Ann Eliza Brown, Defendant.

In Chancery. Bill for Divorce.
The complainant's solicitor herein having filed affidavit that the defendant, Hester Ann Eliza Brown, is a non-resident of the State; notice is hereby given to the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a suit in chancery has been commenced in the Circuit Court in and for said county of Hancock, at the suit of Alfred Brown, against the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown, that a subpoena has been issued therein, returnable on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court-house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May, A. D. 1844, and that unless the said Hester Ann Eliza Brown shall appear on the return day of said writ, plead, answer or demur to said bill, the same will be taken as confessed against her and the matters thereof decreed accordingly.

J. B. HACKENSTOS, Clerk.
By D. E. HEAD, Deputy.
Geo. P. Stiles, Sol. for Complainant.
February 15, 1844. no43-4w.

JUST LOOK HERE ONCE!
An old Connecticut Pottery away up here in Jersey!!

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the public that they have opened a large Red and Brown Ware Manufactory one mile west of Nashville, Lee county, Iowa Territory; carried on by the best of eastern workmen; where a large assortment of this ware will continually be kept on hand. All bills and orders will be filled on the shortest notice. Dry Goods and Produce will be taken in exchange—cash not refused. Also a good Red Ware Potter wanted.

MOSES MARTIN, MATHEW MORE.
Feb. 21, 1844. no43-30w.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY notify all persons not to harbor or trust my son, Edmund McNail, on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting after this date.
BENOS McNAIL.
February 20, 1844. no43-1f.

NOTICE.
IS hereby given that George Fisher Fordham, son of Elijah Fordham, has absconded from his father's house without cause or provocation. This is to notify the public against trusting or harboring him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting.
ELIJAH FORDHAM.
Feb. 14, 1844. no42-3w.

NOTICE.
ALL persons interested in the fencing and cultivating of the large field, are requested to meet at B. Cushman's on Saturday the 21st inst., at eleven o'clock A. M.
A general attendance is solicited, as business of importance will be laid before the meeting.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Daniel Spencer, senior, late of Hancock county Ill., deceased, are hereby requested and notified, to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said county, on the first Monday in April next for adjustment and allowance; and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER, Adm'r.
Nauvoo, July 14, 1844. no42-6w.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY warn the public against buying a certain Note, which I, Benjamin Livingston gave to Levett Noel, dated August 1843, payable in two years, amounting to one hundred and twenty-seven dollars, which note I shall not pay as I have not received any value thereon.
BENJAMIN LIVINGSTON.
Feb. 7, 1844. 41-f.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC GILDING AND PLATING in all its varieties at the New Brick Water Shop, near the Temple, by Gustavus Bille.
WANTED—Old Gold and Silver in exchange for work.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said county, the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder, at the late residence of Edward White, deceased, in said county, on Saturday the 23d day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: The south west quarter of section eleven, seven north, eight west; north east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; fifty acres, part of west half, south east quarter, section eleven, seven north, eight west; east half, south west quarter, section ten, seven north, eight west; lots one and two and three of section sixteen, seven north, eight west; also one undivided third part of Perry & privilege, including lands &c. between Appanooce and Fort Madison; and the following town lots in the town of Appanooce in Hancock county, to wit: lot ten, block 6; lots ten and four, block seven; lots four, six and seven, block eight; lots three, four, five, six, eight and nine, block nine; lots one, two, three and four, block ten; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, block eleven; lots five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, block twelve; lots one, two, three, four, five, six and seven, block thirteen; lots one, two, three, four, five, six, seven and eight, block twenty four; lots one, two, three, four and five, block twenty five; being real estate of which Edward White, late of said county died seized, and which said real estate was by order of said court directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale: six months credit, bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE, Administrators.
NANCY WHITE.
Appanooce, Jan. 28, 1844. no41-6w.

OST on the hill near the Temple 6 or 8 weeks ago a black silk veil with small figures and a heavy border; whoever found it will, by leaving it with the Temple Committee, confer a favor on PHEBE GRAVES.

Feb 7, 1844-41-f.

SAINT LOUIS WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT.

Commodities	From	To
Wheat—per bu.	7	8
Pot.	11	12
Peas—per bushel.	16	18
Collins	14	16
Others	11	12
Hogging—Mo. per yard.	44	50
Boat Rope—Mo. per lb.	40	50
Butter—per bushel.	28	30
Corn—per bu.	8	9
Sperm	28	30
Tallow—Mould	8	9
—Dipped	7	8
Starline	20	
Coal—ten	14	16
Lighth	16	18
Pittsburgh—per bushel	7	8
Muscat and Illinois	13	15
Coffee—per lb.	8	9
Java	13	15
Havana	8	9
Rio	6	8
St. Domingo	8	9
Legume	2	3
Chocolate—No. 1	2	3
—No. 2	2	3
Copper—per lb.	25	30
Brass	35	40
Sheeting	43	48
Common	43	48
Cordage—per lb.	12	14
Manila	9	10
Tarred Rope	2	3
Bed Cord, Manila, per dozen	2	3
—Hemp	1	2
Plough Lines	1	2
Cotton Yarn—per lb.	4	5
Pittsburgh	12	13
Common	12	13
Domestic—per yard	57	
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 and 7-8	4-4 and 6-6	7-14
Bleached Shirting, 3-4 and 7-8	4-4 and 6-6	7-14
Brown Drillings	8	10
Blue	10	12
Brown Lowel Oza bags	10	12
Virginia do	10	12
Ticking, 3-4 and 6-4	9	10
Satinets	34	35
Keeney Jeans	28	30
Cotton Chees	10	12
Blue Drillings	10	12
Mixed summer Stuffs	2	3
Dye Stuffs		
Madder, per lb.	15	16
Logwood	6	7
Indigo, Sp. caroon	1	2
Coppers	2	3
Cumwood, per lb.	9	10
Fustic	4	5
Drugs & Medicines		
Ginseng, per lb.	14	15
Sassafras, Western	7	8
—Eastern	6	7
Alum, per lb.	6	7
Quinine, per oz.	25	30
Brimstone	5	6
Epsom Salts	7	8
Four Sulphur	24	25
Green Turb	25	26
Turkey Oil, 1	3	4
Campior	25	30
Gum Arabic	40	45
Liquorice Paste	8	9
Salt Soda	5	6
Feathers—per lb.		
Flour, 44 lb. Miller	13	14
Flour, 30 lb. Miller	3	4
Rye	2	3
Coramail, per bushel	25	31
Fruit		
Apples, dried, per bushel	50	60
—green, per bushel	1	2
Peaches, dried, per bushel	87	100
Almonds, a. a. per lb.	25	26
Rapins, M. 3 per box	25	26
—C. M.	25	26
Prunes, per lb.	60	65
Currants, Zante	6	7
Fig. p. r. drunck	10	11
Legum. p. r. drunck	10	11
Butter, per lb.	1	2
Deer skins, per skin	20	22
Red and Blue, in hair	1	2
Gray	19	21
Beaver	2	3
Otter, per lb.	2	3
Muskat	6	7
Raccoon	30	35
Sil (do)	20	25
Wild (do)	20	25
Fox, grey	3	4

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE TABLE.

Bank	Rate
Bank of Missouri	100 to 100
City of St. Louis	100 to 100
County of St. Louis	100 to 100
State Bank of Illinois	45 to 45
Certificates of the State Bk. of Illinois	50 to 50
Bank of Ohio	100 to 100
Bank of California	100 to 100
Bank of New York	100 to 100
Bank of England	100 to 100
Bank of France	100 to 100
Bank of Spain	100 to 100
Bank of Portugal	100 to 100
Bank of Greece	100 to 100
Bank of Turkey	100 to 100
Bank of Persia	100 to 100
Bank of India	100 to 100
Bank of China	100 to 100
Bank of Japan	100 to 100
Bank of Siam	100 to 100
Bank of Annam	100 to 100
Bank of Cochinchina	100 to 100
Bank of Tonkin	100 to 100
Bank of Laos	100 to 100
Bank of Cambodia	100 to 100
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